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FIRST ALL-UNION DCSFLOT COUNCIL MEETS

DOSFLOT USSR (All-Union Volunteer Society for Cooperation With the Navy) held its first All-Union Council in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Red Army imeni Frunze in Moscow 13 - 15 September 1949. Representatives of DOSFLOT organizations from union and autonomous republics, krais, oblasts, and rayons, as well as the elite of the society, attended.

The major address was made by Rear Admiral I. F. Golubev-Monatkin, chairman of the All-Union Orghuro and Central Committee, DOSFLOT USSR, who spoke on the regular tasks of DOSFLOT. The council members then discussed the principles set forth by Golubev-Monatkin and on the basis of this discussion formulated and unanimously adopted the decision which will become the militant program for future activities for all DOSFLOT organizations.

M. A. Golovlev, a member of the All-Union Central Committee, DOSFLOT USSR, spoke at the final session on the proposed charter, and on the emblem and flag of the society. The final business of the council was the election, by secret ballot, of the Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission of DOSFLOT.

GOLUBEV-MONATKIN REVIEWS ORGANIZATIONAL PERIOD, FUTURE PLANS

Rear Admiral Golubev-Monatkin opened the session with a speech reviewing EOSFLOT's organizational period, 1948 - 1949, and outlining measures for attaining the goals set before the society.

The tone of the speech and relatively scant praise of individual DOSFLOT organizations and general activities during the organizational period suggest that the progress of the society's development has not quite been up to expectations. The Admiral notes that organization of groups and activities has begun. He failed to mention that DOSFLOT had become a mass organization, as General-politkovskiy Puznetsov said of DOSARM in his report before its recent All-Union Council. Socialism was directed at DOSFLOT's governing bodies from the all union to primary-organization level.7

- 1 -

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The following is from Malcev-Podolsk speech.

DOSFLOT, founded in 1948, was given such tasks as propagating naval information, disseminating naval knowledge among society members and the population, and developing naval and water sports and model shipbuilding. Active participation in DOSFLOT's work by Soviet patriots will contribute toward strengthening the might of the Soviet Navy.

During the past year, DOSFLOT organizations in many cities, rayons, and oblasts have acquired some operational experience. Primary organizations of the Odessa seaport and the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route in Arkhangel'sk were outstanding. City and rayon organizations in Leningrad and Moscow oblasts and in the Georgian SSR and Tatar ASSR were leaders. Organizations in Tomsk, Kherson, and Kamenets-Podolsk-oblasts lagged in the development of DOSFLOT work.

Oblast, kray, and republic orgburos and even the All-Union Orgburo of DOSFLOT USSR did not always immediately rectify the deficiencies in the work of rayon and primary organizations or give them adequate help. This condition has improved somewhat, but more active help and daily supervision of the activities of lower organizations is still needed.

The organizational work of the society has not reached a sufficiently high level. Many rayon and city committees formed primary organizations at smaller enterprises but failed to establish such organizations at larger plants and factories and especially on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There are only a few DOSFLOT organizations on kolkhozes in Kirov and Omsk oblasts.

Another serious organizational deficiency was the failure to attract a larger number of specialists in institutions and enterprises of the Ministries of the River and Maritime Fleets and of the Shipbuilding and Fish Industries to active participation in DOSFLOT activities. Directors of many DOSFLOT organizations did not collaborate with Komsomol organizations. In one instance, the chairman of the Krasnodar Kray DOSFLOT Committee held that office for one year before he contracted the first secretary of the Krasnodar City Komsomol Committee. As a result, very few Komsomols became members of the society.

Fewer deficiencies and more positive results would have been realized if the Orgburo of DOSFLOT USSR had checked on the execution of its decisions more thoroughly and if it had been better informed on local matters. After issuing instructions, the Orgburo seldom demanded their precise and prompt execution by all organizations.

DOSFLOT organizations accomplished a significant job in propagating naval information and in explaining the tasks of the society. The scope of this work, however, does not meet present-day requirements. Working people were not kept up to date everywhere on the aims and tasks of the society. Lack of direct control over the contents of lectures, reports, and talks, and poor coordination between DOSFLOT committees and lecture bureaus of oblast and city Party committees resulted in a poor quality of oral propaganda.

Thousands of naval alcoves were organized in enterprises, schools, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Numerous organizations set up naval studies and many cities organized displays. All this agitational work was still on a low level. The Orgburo of DOSFLOT USSR has done little to satisfy the critical needs for naval literature, especially textbooks. Such literature as is available is not reaching primary organizations.

Some progress was made through skillful use of technical equipment, swimming facilities, study aids, and the utilization of local resources. There has, however, been considerable delay in the local installation of technical equipment and swimming facilities; there is a shortage of textbooks on various naval

- 2 -

SECRET

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Subjects and a lack of fully equipped motor, swimming, and ship's structure, and funds set aside for model shipbuilding are misused.

Many naval study groups are slow to develop classroom studies. Some of the DOSFLOT committees have delayed the beginning of studies while others, even at this time, have not completed preparations for studies. The organizational and qualitative level of studies is low in many places as a result of lack of attention on the part of committees in creating study groups, and failure to take into account and skillfully utilize existing facilities and local resources.

Mass development of naval and water sports is one of the more important tasks of the society. Naval and water sports and model shipbuilding contests have shown that many DOSFLOT organizations are striving to fulfill the TsK VKP(b) decrees on mass development of physical culture and sport in the country and on establishing new world records during the next few years. Local elimination contests, in which thousands of society members participated, preceded the all-union competition. The best organized competitions were conducted in the Azerbaydzhan, Armenian, and Georgian SSR, in Moscow, Crimean, Yaroslavl, and Ryazan' oblasts, and Krasnodar Kray.

Many more DOSFLOT members are becoming interested in model shipbuilding as a sport. About 200 models have been entered in all-union competitions. However, in this sport, mass participation is lacking, equipment is poor or insufficient, local resources are little used, and there are delays in selecting instructors.

Future tasks of DOSFLOT committees include wider dissemination of naval knowledge; more extensive use of local facilities for supplying study groups and teams with visual aids, equipment, and swimming facilities; and realizing 100-percent completion of study programs by members. Naval clubs must become centers of study and mass sports activities for the society. The most economical use of naval techniques, study aids, and swimming facilities must be made and these facilities must be carefully operated and protected, especially during the winter months. Libraries, study halls, and classrooms must be properly equipped.

Additional responsibilities of DOSFLOT organizations are the training of its members in the spirit of unlimited faith in the Bolshevik Party and Stalin and in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and readiness to protect the socialist homeland. DOSFLOT members must be taught a socialist attitude toward their work, in order that they become leaders in factories, plants, institutions, schools of higher learning, and kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

To solve successfully the tasks placed before DOSFLOT, organizational work must be raised to the level of the tasks set by the society. Management of DOSFLOT affairs should be improved from primary organization committees to the Central Committee of the DOSFLOT Council. Primary organizations, the basis of the society, must be strengthened and activated, and naval specialties taught to youths in every lower organization. The enlistment of working and kolkhoz youths into the ranks of DOSFLOT should be stepped up and primary organizations established in all large enterprises and kolkhozes. Directing bodies must raise the quality of their work, strive for a more expeditious handling of their relations with subordinate organizations, and effect a closer supervision of these organizations. A higher degree of discipline throughout the society is necessary so that instructions and directives of the higher bodies are complied with promptly and precisely. The scope and quality of propaganda about the Naval Forces and the propagation of DOSFLOT aims and tasks must be considerably increased.

- 3 -

SECRET

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DOSFLOT organizations must maintain close relations with Party, Soviet, Komsomol, trade union, and other organizations. Without the active participation of Komsomol's and other organizations, it is impossible to build DOSFLOT into a mass organization.

COUNCIL DECIDES DOSFLOT'S IMMEDIATE AIM

In the discussion which followed Golovlev's speech, the All-Union Council stressed the need for more extensive training of members of the society in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, loyalty to the Party of Lenin and Stalin, deep devotion to their country, and readiness to protect the interests of the socialist state. The council decided upon the following program, which will serve as a guide for DOSFLOT organizations in fulfilling the tasks set before it by the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government.

DOSFLOT organizations must maintain close contact with the masses, form and train active personnel groups, and take into account and rely on the opinions and experience of rank-and-file members of the society. Development of initiative and self-sufficiency of society members is one of the most important tasks to be realized.

Instructors and leaders of study groups must be sufficiently trained and aided in acquiring political, military, and specialized knowledge in order to insure proper supervision and propagation of training.

Republic, kray, oblast, and rayon committees must adopt measures for raising the standards of naval studies in study groups and teams, and for improving study methods. Training started during the summer period must be continued throughout the winter months so that it will not be necessary for most trainees to start from the beginning when they resume their training the following year. It is necessary that naval and water sports and model shipbuilding be integrated into the activities of every primary organization. Every effort should be made to obtain mass participation in all sports contests.

DOSFLOT committees on all levels must coordinate their activities with Party, Komsomol, and trade-union organizations and local soviets. Practical experience of many organizations has proven that Party leadership is the society's source of power.

The council's decisions and the society's charter must be explained to all DOSFLOT members and widely popularized among the masses in cities and rural areas in order to bring new masses of workers into the organizations' ranks.

CHARTER, EMBLEM, FLAG ADOPTED; GOVERNING BODIES ELECTED

M. Golovlev, member of the All-Union Council of DOSFLOT USSR, in his speech before the council, described some of the outstanding features of the DOSFLOT charter adopted by the council on 15 September. Golovlev spoke also on the charter's provisions for the organization and functions of the All-Union Council, Central Committee, and Central Auditing Commission, and described DOSFLOT's new emblem and flag called for in the charter. The following information on the charter was taken from Golovlev's speech.

Part I, point 1 of the charter defines the society, its structural basis and tasks as follows: "DOSFLOT USSR is a mass organization of workers of the USSR, founded on voluntary principles for the purpose of assisting in increasing the strength of the Soviet Navy."

- 4 -

SECRET

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The charter specifies that membership is open to every citizen of the USSR who is 15 years of age, accepts the charter, belongs to one of the primary organizations, and pays membership dues. The admission of new members is made by the committee of a primary organization, and in the absence of a committee, at a general meeting of the primary organization.

The charter also calls for a strong sense of discipline among the society's members. Democratic centralism in DOSFLOT finds real expression in the system in which all the directing bodies of the society, from top to bottom, are elected by DOSFLOT members and are accountable to the electors. It involves the subordination of lower organizations to those above them. All problems discussed at meetings, conferences, councils, and by committees require a majority vote for approval.

Chapters IV and V of the charter establish the structure and functions of central, republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon directing bodies of the society.

DOSFLOT organizations of union republics function on the basis of charters adopted by respective republic DOSFLOT councils. Republic, kray oblast, city, and rayon committees are responsible for carrying out decisions of the All-Union Council and Central Committee, propagating naval information, naval preparation of society members and the population, expanding naval and water sports, and model shipbuilding.

The charter provides for the establishment, under all DOSFLOT committees, of sections to deal with various forms of training, propaganda, and sports activities of the society.

Paragraph 20 established the right of a DOSFLOT organization to recall a member of the All-Union Council if he does not fulfill his duties and/or does not warrant the trust of the organization.

Chapter VII deals with DOSFLOT's revenue, the chief source of which is membership dues.

The charter stresses the need for close correlation of the work of DOSFLOT organizations with Party, Komsomol, trade union, and other public organizations of the country.

The charter provides for the organization and function of the All-Union Council, Central Committee, and Central Auditing Commission of DOSFLOT USSR as follows:

The All-Union Council is the highest organ of DOSFLOT USSR. Its meetings are attended by representatives of all DOSFLOT organizations who are elected at meetings of the councils of the societies of the union republics, or, within the RSFSR, at conferences of members of autonomous republic, kray, or oblast DOSFLOT organizations. The council is elected for a term of 4 years. Meetings of the council are called by the central committee at least once a year.

The council hears and approves the reports of the Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission, plans the regular tasks of the society, and approves the emblem and flag of the society. The council also elects the central committee and central auditing commission.

The Central Committee is a 17-member executive organ of the All-Union Council of DOSFLOT USSR. It is elected by the All-Union Council by secret ballot [presumably for a 2-year term]. Its functions are to organize naval clubs, schools, study courses, water sports and ice-boat stations and self-supporting industrial technical enterprises necessary for the society's study activities.

- 5 -

SECRET

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The Central Committee formulates and approves regulations on the work of educational institutions, programs on naval training of society members, etc.

The Central Auditing Commission is a seven member executive organ of the All-Union Council, which is elected by the council by secret ballot. It exercises general control over the activities of the Central Committee apparatus, subordinate educational institutions, and enterprises.

On 15 September 1949 the All-Union Council adopted the charter including the emblem and flag called for therein. The DOSFLOT emblem consists of a white circle enclosed in a gilded laurel wreath. A blue anchor and the Navy flag are arranged within the circle. The ring and stock of the anchor lie between sprigs of the wreath, while the anchor's flukes cover the lower portion of the wreath. The unfurled Navy flag covers the anchor's shank. The top corners of the flag touch the wreath and its bottom corners rest on the anchor's flukes. There is a red band bearing the inscription "DOSFLOT" in gold characters beneath the flag and between the flukes. The DOSFLOT flag is a bluish rectangle with a blue cross, the lines of which extend diagonally to the corners of the flag and are bordered by two white stripes. The DOSFLOT USSR emblem appears in the center of the flag. The length of the flag is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its width. The width of the blue and white stripes of the cross are equal to one eighth and one sixteenth of the flag's width, respectively. The diameter of the emblem is equal to one half the width of the flag.

The flag is made in three different sizes: for sloops, launches, and training ships.

Members of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of DOSFLOT were elected by the All-Union DOSFLOT Council on 15 September 1949, following the adoption of the charter.

The following were elected to the Central Committee:

Chairman

Golubev-Monatkin, I. F., Rear Admiral, Chairman, Orgburo of DOSFLOT USSR

Deputy Chairmen

Serebrennikov, L. V.

Sergeyev, S. M. (Deputy Chairman, Lithuanian SSR DOSFLOT Orgburo)

Members

Kulakov, N. M.

Yeremeyev, T. V.

Gotsiridze, O. D.

Golovlev, M. A.

Dmitriyev, N. I.

Yerokhin, V. N. (Chairman, Belorussian SSR DOSFLOT Committee)

Ashanin, F. F., Chairman, Moscow DOSFLOT Committee

Gavrilov, F. I.

Rumyantsev, S. F.

Gal'vidis, M. N.

Gegeshidze, A. S., Hero of the Soviet Union, (Chairman, Georgian SSR DOSFLOT Committee)

Vinogradov, N. I.

Medvedev, S. M.

Romanov, A. O.

The following were elected to the Central Auditing Commission:

Belousov, I. I.

Fomin, N. I.

- 6 -

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Rogozin, V. P.
Novikov, M. F. (Chairman, Kazakh SSR DOSFLOT Committee)
Nazmutdinov, A. Sh.
Maslov, V. I.
Il'in, N. K.

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- 7 -

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